NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR,

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AMUSEMENTS TO MORROW EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWGEY-KENNETE-DER FREY-

BEOADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-RICHARD III.-MY

NIBLO'S, Broadway-MARANIELLO. BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Lawynes-To

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Waste Ton's

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-IRISH HEIRESC-

AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afternoon-PHENOMENON-SPEC-FRE BRIDEGROOM, Evening Charloste Temple-Lian

MADISON AVENUE-Afternoon and Evening-FRAM-CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 472 Breadway
-Bristopen Melodies by Carlety's Mineralies. GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Min-

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 559 Broadway-Buckley's BANVARD'S GEORANA, 596 Broadway-Panorana er

HOPE CHAPEL, 713 Broadway-FRANKENSTEIN'S PANG-ACADEMY HALL, 663 Broadway-SLEEPING MAN.

RHENISH GALLERY, 663 Broadway-Day and Evening. SIGNOR BLITZ-STUNYESANT INSTITUTE, 659 Broadway. CHINESE ROOMS, 535 Broadway-Perham's GIFT Exhi-

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New York, Sunday, October 30, 1853

The News.

The mails of the Niagara, from Boston, were delivered in this city yesterday morning, and the steamship Hermann, from Bremen and Southampton, arrived at this port a few hours afterwards, thus completing our files of European journals to the 15th unst. The chief points of the news had been forwarded by telegraph from Halifax, and previously published; however, we give to day some details of interest. It will be seen that the semi-official organ of the Austrian government at Vienna labors hard to prove that the Imperial Cabinet has fully sustained its eignity in the Koszta arrest and release negotiations. A Russian gunboat fletilla organized for operations in the Danube had proved a failure owing to the roughness of the water. Letters from the American missionaries in Oroomia-frontier of Persia-represent the population as being most hostile to the Turks. We publish an accurate description of the local points of the war theatre, with a biographical sketch of Omer Pasha-

The British ship Annie Jane, from Livernool for Quebec, was recently wrecked upon the iron-bound coast of Banna island, Scotland, and three hundred and forty persons perished.

From England, we have the opinion of Mr. Cobden upon the war question, and a notice of curious photographic frauds upon the Bank at London. The steamer Calcutta, at Trieste, brought hom

further military, commercial, and revolutionary news from India and China. The Persians had entered Herat.

The Merlin, from St. Thomas October 19th, and Bermu ta 23d, arrived last evening. The epidemic was abating at Saint George's. A mercantile project was on foot for the building of a clipper, to be manned by native Bermudians, and trade between New York and that place. The health of the people at St. Thomas is represented as excellent, and the weather fine.

The information contained in our special and other despatches from Washington this morning possesses considerable interest. It is said that Hon. John Wheeler, of this city, called upon the President ves terday, but whether he succeeded in enlightening Gen. Pierce with regard to the peculiar position of political parties in this State future events must make The rumor that the President positively refused to accede to the dismissal of Warshal Hillyer, for the reason that he deemed him a proper officer to enforce the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law. and also that he had written a conciliatory letter to District Attorney O'Conor, seems to warrant the impression that the chief magistrate is becoming aware of the free soil machinations that have been brought to bear against those who are struggling to

uphold the true interests of the country.

The interference of the Cabinet in the dispute among the New York democrats has given to the affair an importance that causes it to be almost everywhere viewed in the light of a national issue and the removal of Judge Bronson from the Collectorship has imparted a gloomy tinge to the subject that will not be easily erased. This sectional feud is being discussed, proand'con, with unusual acrimony, by the national party on the one side and the free soilers and socessionists on the other, throughout the entire country. All other local issues seem to have been submerged by the contest between the riva sections of the democracy in this State. The Union still continues to advocate the cause of the free soilers: but that foureal is fast losing casts, both for ability and reliability. What it to-day promulgates as sound democratic doctrine, it one year ago repudiated in the most direct terms, as be seen by the quotations made from its own columns by our special correspon dent. Even the Richmond Enquirer, strongly dis posed as it has been to side with the Cabinet, denounces the removal of Mr Bronson, and openly declares that the administration have leagued " with men who will betray them and the South."

Some of the Washington papers are inclined to the belief that the curious rumors relative to the intention of Great Britain to Africanize Cubs are well founded, for the reason that no English ve sel of war has been seen in the vicinity of the island for two months, and that vessels loaded with negroes are + untily landing their cargoes without mole-

The political complexion of the next Legislature

of Ohio will be as follows:-Democrata, Whige, Free Soilers Total......96 24 giving the democrate a clear majority of sixty-one

on joint ballot over a combined vote of both the other parties. From Charleston we flearn that the cotton growing regions were visited by a severe frost last Tuesday, which killed the plants, and will therefore

cause a material diminution in the crop. A large number of maritime disasters are again recorded in our shipping and telegraphic columns to day. Nothing has been heard from the steam tow-boat Ajax since the storm of Monday last, and fears are entertained that she has experienced some

serious calamity. Our last advices from the Gut of Canso announce that about one hundred American fishing vessels were in the pursuit of a large shoal of mackerel in that vicinity, thereby encroaching upon the alleged rights of the colonists. As a consequence, Admirs Seymour has ordered H. B. M. steamer Benito to proceed to the neighborhood to protect the interests

of the colonial fishermen. The number of deaths in this city during the week was 397, showing a decrease of 36 on the mortality of the previous week. Of these, 60 were caused by consumption, 44 by coavalsions, 16 by croup, 18 by dropsy in the head, 12 by typhus fever, 16 by inflammation of the lungs, 15 by marasmus, and 14 by smallpox. There were six cases of premature birth, and 26 of still-born. Of the deceased, 127 were under one year, and 230 under ten years of age; 246 were natives of the United States, 88 of Ireland, 21 of England, and 31 of Germany.

In the Superior Court, yesterday, Judge Duer gave

his decision in the Broadway Railroad case, a tolerably full report of which will be found in another

It is seldom that we are able to embrace within the columns of one paper such an immense variety of information as is presented to our readers to-day, as will be seen by the annexed list of a portion of the contents :- Fall details of the Discovery of the Northwest Passage, including a thrilling account of the meeting of British officers from the East and West on the ice; Description of an Extraordinary Interview between Judge Edmonds and the Spirits; Report of the Investigation in the United States Circuit Court, relative to the destruction of the steamboat Henry Clay; Lecture by Dr. Holmes on the Poets of the Nineteenth Century; Meeting to provide aid for Yale College; Particulars concerning the Gold Washing Aqueducts in California; Religious, Commercial, and Miscellaneous News, &c.

Judge Edmonds and his New Christianity. By reference to another part of this day's paper, will be found a report of a visit of one of our corps to Judge Edmonds, in the very sanctuary of his new religion. It is a full and complete account of one of the most curious interviews that ever took place in this sublunary sphere-highly interesting to those who have not yet read the wonderful work of the Judge, as affording a complete and lucid synopsis of his views, and equally interesting to those who have perused it, as supplying a key to unravel its deepest mysteries and throw a flood of light on what might otherwise appear inexplicable.

Whenever anything great is about to come to light on the earth, the world is thrown into confusion. This is more particularly the case in reference to a new religion. At present, the world, both here and in the old country, is convulsed with political agitation. In the United States we have the great democratic party completely disorganized, and tossed to and fro in a state of "confusion worse confounded." It is rent into two or three factions, each waging a war of extermination against the other; and clouds and darkness rest upon the result. The dry bones of the lately defunct whig party are rattling as they are waked into life, while the anti-slavery principle is hourly gathering strength, and new combinations are forming from the chaotic mass of elements continually thrown to the surface.

In Europe, the great Powers are embarked on sea of diplomacy, without a chart or compass to guide them, and the air is rife with reports of wars and rumors of wars between Russia and Turkey, which may involve all the other nations; while at the same time the revolutionary elements are working and upheaving like a volcano, and only waiting for the general mélée. to vomit forth flames, and einders, and ashes. and death, and the darkest confusion. What the end will be no one knows.

It is at this favorable juncture that Judge Edmonds is about to introduce his new creed. It was so at the Christian era. When the gosnel was introduced into the Roman empire, the greatest disorder and confusion prevailed. In the breaking up of old systems and old ideas, the new religion was sown in the fallow of ages-it grew and prospered, and brought forth fruit abundantly. In the same way the great expounder of the latest system of religion expects it to extend all over the land, small, indeed, in its beginnings, like the grain of mustard seed, sown in darkness, but growing up by degrees into a great tree, spreading out its branches in all directions, affording a shadow from the sun by day, and shelter for the birds of the air by night. Judge Edmonds estimates from actual observation, that there are already in this city thirty thousand spiritualists, and in the United States upwards of a million; and these are not merely the uneducated, but the enlightened and the elevated-men of high social, political and professional standing; not the poor, plodding laborer and unpretentious mechanic, but the wealthy, the scholars, the philosophers, the divines, the merchants, the judges of the land-the very first circles of fashionable society. But not only in this country, but in Europe and Asia. is was predicted by the spirits to Judge Edmonds, has the new dea been progressing. It was making silent progress here, but had not made any signal adrance in public, because no man of eminence or distinction had come out and avowed himself its champion. But from the moment that Judge Edmonds, who was at first opposed to it, declared himself a convert, a tremendous impetus was given to it. The effect upon the progress of Christianity produced by the miraculous conversion of Saul of Tarus, the persecutor, into Paul the Apostle, of the same creed, was not more remarkable than the effect produced on spiritualism by the conversion of Judge Edmonds, from being a sceptic. into the great apostle of the faith which is to supersede the New Testament, as the New Testament superceded the Old. How will the momentum of the new idea be increased when the circles are all organized into churches, with the Judge as the chief bishop and spiritual centre, from which will radiate the light of the spheres in all di-

There is another striking resemblance beween the Christian epoch and the present time, which is equally favorable to the propagation of the doctrines of Judge Edmonds. When the Gospel of the Nazarene was propounded to the Jews, there was nothing lesreligion among them but its forms. It is so now in the United States. The Jews attended regularly at the synagogue, worshipped constantly in the Temple, and were very particular in their ceremonies. But the life of religion was wanting. They made clean the outside of the cup and platter, whilst inside these vessels were filled with impurities. T.ne Founder of Christianity denounced them as whited sepulchres," with fair externals, but within full of all uncleanness. They paid tithes punctually to their clergy, but the rematters of the car. The page cy. The page religion was still more a religion of me formalisms. It had ceremonies withor cep.d but it had no vitality. It was a feed body, without a soul. At this juncture Christ a Ad his apostles proclaimed the new religion, which speedily revolutionized not only Juder , but the whole Reman empire. Its most suc cessful preacher was St. Paul. It flourished ad spread, and came out victorious through ten persecutions. At length its sublime simplicity became corrupted, and it in turn became a religion of forms; and disputes arose about

mere words, from which sprung Arianism, and

rections!

the Greek Church, the Church of Rome, and numerous schisms. The spirit of Christianity was almost lost. The dark ages followed : ceremo nies were increased and multiplied; but religion itself was nowhere to be found.

Amidst this reign of ceremonies, Luther and the other reformers arose and preached a spiritual religion, which had life and pith in it, and was everywhere successful, producing even civil revolutions throughout Europe, and upturning the existing order of things. This wonderful effect was produced because the papal church had become the slave of forms and had lost its vital power. In process of time the reformed churches relapsed into formalism again, when Fox started Quakerism and Wesley and Whitfield established Methodism. Both religions were more spiritual than the churches from which they emanated, and from which they took so many converts. Their founders despised forms, and cultivated religion in the soul. They were accordingly successful in an eminent degree. In recent years, however, these Protestant sects, together with all others, have become as formal as their predecessors, and the people are sick of them. Out of twenty-five millions of inhabitants in the United States, Judge Edmonds calculates that not more than four or five millions attend any place of worship, and out of the population of New York city four hundred thousand never go to church, while of the remainder, who do go, there is not one in every hundred that regards publie worship in any other light than as a matter of form. Honon it is that every religious novelty thrives, for men are ready to give a trial to anything new, in the hope that it may prove better than the old. It was thus that Joe Smith was successful in establishing Mormonism. And now. Judge Edmonds, who is an able and far more learned man and who seeks to establish a better religion, will succeed to a far greater extent. In point of legal and general erudition, and knowledge of languages, the Judge is equal to St. Paul.

There is another reason why the labors of the Mormon prophet are not crowned with more extensive success. He did not make his religion sufficiently spiritual. He permitted the existence of polygamy, and his followers to have wives at will. Judge Edmonds, on the contrary, having lost his wife, does not intend to take another and he is opposed to all licentiousness and indulgence of the flesh. He believes that even in this life, by abstinence, the soul becomes purified, elevated, and capable of "second sight." A time of luxury is favorable for the reception of a spiritual religion. The Jews and Romans were wallowing in all sorts of voluntuousness when Christianity was introduced. It was the same in the Romish Church when the fire of the reformation was kindled. It was so in the established Church of England when Wesleyism arose. It is so now, in our own day, when we find luxury and seasuality in every shape and form usurping the place of the simplicity and frugality of our ancestors.

This, therefore, is the time for the new religion. We know not yet what it may be called. Judge Edmonds calls it spiritualism. We call it a new Christianity. All other sects may look out. Their days are numbered. The new religion will absorb and swallow up Methodism. Quakerism, Shakerism, Baptism, Congregation alism, Episcopalism, Millerism, Socialism, and all other isms, embracing even Women's Rights. All will go, except the religion of Bishop Hughes, which is built upon a rock, and, therefore, even the spirits, whether they are black spirits, white spirits. or gray, or their mediums, including Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and the Fish girls, cannot prevail against it.

THE JUNIUS LETTER AND THE CARIEUR. There is yet another reason why we believe the letter signed "Junius" to be the production of Mr. Marcy. It is essentially the performance of a country lawyer, a special pleader, who, in his anxiety to grasp at straws, seize hairs, and draw distinctions and inferences from trivial and incidental points, entirely loses sight of the main question, and drifts miles away from the real issue. The squabbles that have been going on in this State, between hunkers and barnburners, hard shells and soft shells, silver grave and woolley heads, are, one and all of them. utterly contemptible in the eyes of right thinking men-mere petty scrambles for plunder. with which politicians of standing and character ought to be ashamed to connect their names. The only tangible question in cotemporaneous politics is whether the administration shall or shall not be allowed to recognize the Van Buren traitors of 1848-the men who tried to overthrow the Union by their free soil developements-as the true friends of the country and the ruling political party: and whether Gen. Pierce's cabinet, which was raised to power by the Union sentiment, shall or shall not be suffered to trample that sentiment under foot on their very entrance into Washington, and to reward with the State spoils the traitors who so nearly plunged this country into a vortex of misery and strife.

These are questions which are well calculated to occupy the mind of every leading statesman. These are the only points towards which he can direct his attention with any prospect of profit to his country or honor to imself. The points which Mr. Marcy discusses are utterly beneath notice. If it be true, as he states, that the hunkers and barnburners have been spending the last for or five years in attempts to bring about coalitions between men of opposite principles for the sole purpose of carrying the elections and dividing the spoils, both parties richly deserve to be

execrated parties richly deserve to be all honest men as factions that would degrade our national politics into a shameful game at huckstering the public offices. We care not a button for Bronson, Beardsley, or O'Conor on the one side, or for Marcy, Seymour, and Van Buren on the other. Our solicitude is confined to and engressed by the all absorbing problem mentioned above, on solution of which the existence of the Union may possibly, and its peace must certainly depend. While this is pending, we cannot follow Mr. Marcy in his elaborate account of attempts to induce rival factions to coalesce for the sake of plunder, or even spend time in showing how so unprincipled a policy has led to where it could not but lead-the utter prostration and disintegration of all political parties in this

Suffice it to say that such has been the case. There is not, in the whole of this State, a single one of the old parties that can boast of a vigorous corporate existence or a substantial organization. All are tottering and hopelessly rotten. Their leaders are known and admitted to be men of small minds and narrow views; we can hardly mention one on whom the people could rely, in an hour of emergency, for enlarged statesmanlike opinions, and a noble national course of conduct. Bargaining and gale that night.

trading for offices, compromising principle for a share of spoils, and accustoming oneself to trade one's own prejudices against those of a rival whose alliance it is necessary to secure, have ere this reduced Marcy and the rest of his confrères to the condition of mere political pedlars, under whose direction, were it to last, the destiny of this country would be obvious ruin.

No such fate is, we are convinced, in store for us. The Marcy tribe are working out their own defeat. A little more rope, and they will undoubtedly succeed in arousing the country, and provoking the establishment, on new principles and a new basis, of a national party, which will absorb all existing organizations. and scatter the present office-jobbers and convention-makers like chaff before the wind.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE ARCTIC REGIONS DISCOVERY OF THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE, -Our previous despatches from England informed us of the arrival there of Commander Inglefield, of the ship Phoenix. from the Arctic regions, reporting the safety of the ship Investigator, Capt. McClure, concerning which much apprehension had been entertained, and of the discovery of the long sought for Northwest Passage. The journals received from London by the Asia had not contained any details of the important intelligence, but those brought by the Niagara furnish us with all the particulars, and we are thus enabled to present to our readers this morning the highly interesting accounts brought by Commander Inglefield from the Franklin Expedition.

No trace had been discovered on any side of the missing navigators, and the hope which had hitherto animated the gallant and devoted men who had braved the perils and hardships of a life in the Arctic regions, was now almost extinct. Thus the primary object of the expedition had failed of accomplishment. The secondary object had, however, been attained: that is, the discovery of an entrance into Barrow's Strait, which establishes the existence of a Northwest Passage between the two great oceans. This discovery was effected by Captain McClure, of the Investigator, on the 26th of October, 1852, in north latitude 73 deg. 30 min., and west longitude 114 deg. 14 min. On the 24th of September previously the Investigator had been hemmed in by ice about twenty or thirty miles further north, and so remained up to the time when Commodore Inglefield left; and it was by means of a record left by a party from the ship at a place called Winter Harbor in the following April that the fate of the ship had become known to the rest of the squadron. Captain McClure's discovery settles a geographical problem : but further than that it can be of no practical use, the passage being blocked up with ice and impracticable to navigation. Among the Arctic curiosities noticed in the explorations of this gallant officer were smoking hillocks, volcanoes on a small scale, and a petrified forest. He was also informed of the existence of an extensive coal mine twenty-five miles in the interior.

The extracts which we give to-day-including an account of the unexpected meeting of the English officers on the ice, and the loss of the British ship Breadalbane-will be found possessed of a most intense and thrilling interest to our readers.

RAILWAY INFLUENCE IN NEW JERSEY .- The coming election in New Jersey presents some novel features and characteristics. It will be a contest about the influence of railroads in that State. It seems the democratic party is in some way identified with the railroad influence, and the whig party is opposed to the railroad monopoly. This is verified to a great extent, but is not yet fully known to the public. Railroad influence in politics is beginning to be felt throughout the country in the different State elections. Formerly the bank influence pretions and in all State Legislatures. Now, the railroad influence seems to have succeeded to that of the bank, particularly since the latter was broken up by the general system of banking, authorizing any one who chooses to em-

bark in the business. We have no doubt but that in due process of time the railroad influence will be broken up in the same way as that of the bank has been. That is to say, State Legislatures will pass a general law authorizing any association of men who choose to construct a railway. The first absolute contest on the subject of railroad influence takes place therefore in New Jersey, and will be, on that account, watched with some

FASHION AT THE HOTELS .- All the first class notels of the city are now more than usually attractive, by the great numbers of beautiful, fashionable, and intellectual ladies, who are congregated in them from the South, from the West, and from the East. A large proportion of these ladies, too, have just returned from the Buropean tour, and elicit envy and admiration from their circles of listeners in giving accounts of their travels on the Continent, and of their introduction to kings, and queens, and nobles, and litterateurs there. The most fashionable hotels, and those most graced by magnificent women are the St. Nicholes, the Metropolitan, and the New York, in each of which there is every night a sort of splendid conversational

THE MAIND LIQUOR LAW .- Among the din of the approaching elections, very little is said on the question of the Maine Liquor law, but, notwithstanding, there is a good deal doing on both sides. The temperance men are busy endeavoring to elect a majority in the next Legislature favorable to their views, taken from all parties, and from all factions. The anti-temperance people, or liquor dealers, are also very busy on their side to prevent that result. We rather think it will be a close contest, although not a noisy one. Both parties are struggling very hard, but privately, to carry their men, but the liquor dealers seem to have the most money, the most tact and the greatest influence; yet they may be defeated.

DEPARTURE OF THE AYLANTIC .- The U. S. Mail steamship Atlantic Capt. West, left vesterday at her usual hour for Liverpool, with about a hundred passengers and

2409,397 in specie.

THE MISSING SIREM TOG AJAX.—Captain Churchill, of the schooner Kossuth, from Nasburyport, a rived yesterday morning, reports, on Monday morning 24th, between 9 and 10 o'clock, two miles east of Pollock's Resignificant, speke steaming Ajax, from New York for Boston, blowing very heavy at the time from ENE, with a very heavy sea. The A appeared to be very deep in the water, and had a strong list to starboa d. She was then 10 miles from a harbor, and Capt C gives it as his opinion that she foundered that right, as it blew a tremendous gale from SE. The Kozenth put into Haynnis that night for a harbor.

Our telegraphic describes from Boston of 1884, as a continuous control of the contr

Our telegraphic despatch from Boston of 28th, reports her as being seen off Chatham that afternoon, and from the fact of her passing that harbor it is fair to suppose these on board did not apprehend any serious or imme duate danger But, as Capt. C. says, it blew a violent

City Politics. MEETING OF THE VAN BURENITES, OR FREE SOIL

An adjourned meeting of the Young Men's Democrat Union Club was held last night at the Club Roo Broadway. The announcement that this was a very im-portant meeting was sufficient to call together about twenty-five young men, who were presided over by the President, John Cochrane, Esq.

The committee appointed to prepare a statement setting the split in the party was called upon forth the causes of to report. They did this by reading a document remarkable for its length, which teemed with denunciations of Messrs. Bronson, O'Conor and Brady, and the national democrats generally. The reading of this billious paper occupied about an hour and a half. At its close a motion was made to refer it back to the committee to abreviate for the public press, which was carried.

After some further naimportant business, the meeting adjourned.

FREE SOIL SENATORIAL CONVENTION. Last night the delegates from the different wards stituting the Sixth Senatorial district of the free soil democratic party met at Union Hall, at the corner of

Third avenue and Twenty-second street.

The meeting having organized by electing Edmund H.
Miller as chairman, James P. Fagan and William P. Valentine as secretaries, a letter was read from the candidate already nominated, Wilson G. Hunt, declining to be put forward. Edward Cooper, son of the well-known ; cal reformer and merchant, Peter Cooper, Esq., was then unanimously nominated as free soil candidate for the Sixth Senatorial district, and accepted the offer of being

the candidate of the party.

A committee, consisting of the following: William P Valentine, Joseph Westerfield, Michael Cox, H. W. Ryers, Benjamin Fairchild, John F. Ropes, Reuben Cornell, David Wood, and James P. Fagan, was constituted to ar range the place and time of holding a ratification meeting.

THE ELEVENTH WARD ASSEMBLY CANDIDATE Mr. Valentine, the free soil candidate for Assemblyma the Eleventh ward, declined last night, at a meeting of he party, to be put in nomination, and Colonel Joshua A. Fleet was nominated in his place.

CITY REFORM.

The City Reform Association on Thursday evening nominated Judges Duer and Emmet for the Superio Court, Judge Daley for the Common Pleas, and Mr. Blunt, District Attorney, for the office he how fills It was resolved not to nominate a full judicial ticket, but only to recommend for support those now in office. A is to be held at Metropolitan Hall to-morrow (Monday) evening, at half-past seven o'elock. It is supposed the meeting will be a large one. The city reformers seem the most industrious party now in the field.

THE REMOVAL OF MR. BRONSON

To morrow afternoon, at three o'clock, the merchants of this city hold a meeting to express their sentiments respecting the removal of Collector Bronson. Not one merchant in a hundred can or will approve of this act of the administration. To-morrow we will publish a list of the gentlemen who signed the call for the meeting.

City Intelligence.

First.—Early yesterday morning, between 2 and 3 o'clock, fire broke out in the store of Thomas Premergast, No. 77
West Fighteenth street, the flames spreading with great rapidity, and ommunicating to Nos. 75, 79 and 81 in the same street, by which the roofs and upper floors of the houses were destroyed. They were occupied by a large number of poor families. The district bells are said to have been very slow in giving the alarm, and in consequence the fire engines were not so promptly on the ground as they would otherwise have been. This is the account given by the police; but one would imagine that even although the fire bells did not ring the officers on duty in the vicinity would have been aware of the circumstance, and could have given the alarm without waiting for the fire bells. In such emergencies it is every body's duty to be prompt.

Melancholy Death of Mr. Sutter, Chief Enginems of City Intelligence.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF MR. SUTTER, CHIEF ENGINEER OF MILANCHOLY DEATH OF MR. SCITTER, CHIEF ENGINEER OF THIS STRAINER MERLIN.—A shocking ascident, which resulted in the death of Mr. Sutter, chief engineer of the British steamer Merlin, occurred, Saturday morning, on board that vessel as she was entering port from Bermuda and St. Thomas, occasioned by the bursting of a cannon. Mr. Sutter was engaged in firing a carnon for a pilot, when the piece exploded, a portion striking him on the head and scattering his brains over the deck. He died at nine o'clock. Mr S. was a very promising and intelligent young man. young man.

young man.

REN OVER.—On Friday morning a boy, the son of Patrick Larkin, residing at No 109 Mulberry street, was run over by a wagon belonging to Michael Lynch, grocer, No, 581 Grant street. He was taken home to his parents by one of the police.

RUSTIANLY TREATMENT -A poor boy, without parents or RUMANIN TREATHENT —A poor boy, without parents or home, whose name is supposed to be Joseph Stanley, about fourteen or fitteen years of age, was found on Friday afternoon, at the corner of arenne C and Thirteenth street, insensible on the sudewalk. Dr. Prince was called in by the police to attend to him, and he recommended that the boy should be conveyed to the City Hospital, which was done. According to the boy's statement, as far as could be made out, he was knocked down by some men in the arenne without any provocation. The boy gets his living we believe, by gathering chips of wood about the shippards.

AN OWNER WANTEN.—On Friday officer Green, of the

AN OWNER WANTED .- On Friday officer Green, of the AN OWNER WAYNER.—OF FRICAY ORDER Green, of the Fifth ward, was called upon to arrest a man who gave his name as George Van Ness, a German, at the jewelry store of Mr. Seribner, 305 Broadway, where he had been detected in the act of taking a pair of earrings. Mr. Seribner refused to accompany the officer to make complaint, whereupon Green searched the man, and found about him two new gold chains, evidently taken from some other stores. One was a heavy curb vest chain, with a snake's head, the other a light lady's guard curb chain. In bringing him to the station house he slipped away from the officer, and, throwing off his coat and hat, made good his escape. The owner of the chains may obtain them by calling on Captain Carpenter, of the Fifth ward, at the station house.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. subjoined language was comprised in a paragraph thed in the Herald, on the 23d ult.:—

The subjoined language was comprised in a paragraph published in the Herald, on the 23d ult.:—

Much scardal was created at the last meeting of the Academy of Seisnes by the reading of a pampliet, sent by Mr. Hare, of Philadelphia, relative to the "would be" ignorance of the French academis so the nature and causes of storme. It appears that Mr. Hare, with the meet senering and contemptuous language, has even for otten to prefix the usual Mr. to the names of the language of Paris he mentioned. The members of the French academy whom he names are Messea. Arago, Espe, Fouillet, Politier and Rabinat, who are, in Mr. Hare's opinion, the most ignorant jacknases in the world. I would say that the schrid was followed by a general burst of laughter from the whole audience.

I beg leave to correct the erroneous impression which this paragraph may create. Far from mentioning the members of the Acade my opportuously, I mentioned them as sagacious, learned and ingenious, alluding to Arago as one of the most distinguished electricians of Europe. I did allege ignorance to exist in the Academy on the subject of termadoes, quoting their opinious and conflicting reports in proof of the allegation. I most truly urged that under the auspices of the Academy, or of their President, the celebrated Arago, within less than two years two reports had been made diametrically opposite in their conclusions. Agreeably to one, my explanation of tornades was adopted, without any acknowledgment to its originator, and certain insarers were in consequence ebliged to pay for the damage done by a tornado as an electrical storm; agreeably to one, my explanation of there facts, it must attach to those who involved themselves in this dilemma, not upon the fair and fearless exposure of the inconsistency.

I will here quote from my pamplet some lines in which the superior or the inconsistency.

I will here quote from my pamplet some lines in minch f defined my pretentions:—

"To conclude, I have submitted to those who in which they appeared in the Engli

SEVERE STORM IN BOSTON.—The lowering we

SEVERE STORM IN BOSTON.—The lowering weather of yesterday morning settled down last evening into one of the severest rain atorms of this year. The rain commenced to fall heavily about five o'clock, and continued to come down in sheets till about four o'clock. In the store were flooded with water, and persons who were out suffered severely. Awnings were torn in pieces, windows of skylights blown off, and other damage done. The southern telegraph lines were broken down, and no messages were received during the night. The brick end of the new wire factory in South Boston was entirely blown out and prestrated by the heavy wind last evening. Fortunately there were but for vessels in the bay, nor on the coast, so far as we can learn, and consequently there is but one disasters recorded its our marite department. The Traceller learns that the new schocher Mary Hart, belonging to Harwich Cape Cod, which struck on Avery's Rock on the 7th instant, and bitged, floated off yesterday afternoon, and was towed into Rockport. The storm was very severe, and the wind blew a hurricane, for several hours, at Goulden a the wind blew a hurricane, for several hours, at Goulden or vessels wrecked, so far as heard from, at Cape Ann —Boston Transcript, 6ct 25.

Police Intelligence.

AN EXTENSIVE CHARGE OF FORGERY—FIVE THOU-SAND DOLLARS OBTAINED—ARREST OF THE AC-CUSED PARTY.

Before Justice Stuart. Yesterday officers Devce and Masterson, two of the chief's special sids, conveyed before Justice Stuart a re-

spectable looking man, named Daniel W. Van'Aerman, on suspicion of being concerned in the forgery of a side draft for five thousand dollars, purporting to be made by the cashier of the Hamilton Exchange Bank at Hamilton, Madison county, New York State. This draft was cashed by Mr. A. Greer, at the branch of the Bank of Montreal, situated at Bradford, Canada West. The following is a copy of the forged draft:—

Hamilton Exchange Bank. Hamilton, Madison Co., N. Y., Oct. 1, 1863.

S5.600.
Pay to the order of D. W. Van Aerman, Esq., ave thousand dollars.

JOHN W. ABELL, Cashler.
To S. K. Srow, Esq.
Troy City Bank, Troy, N. Y.

Annual Meeting of the French Benevolent Society.

The French Benevolent Society, existing since 1800, and a-tared April 13, 1819, is instituted for the purpose of coming in aid to the need of Frenchmen residing in New York or vicinity. It numbers now about three hundred

The Annual General Assembly took place yesterday evening at Delmonico's restaurant. A few members were present. At 8 o'clock Mr. Eugene Lentilhon called the

present. At 8 o'clock Mr. Eugene Lentilhon called the meeting to order and exposed the actual situation of the society. It appears from it that the expenses for this year have exceeded the receipts some \$300, and that there still remains a balance in favor of the treasurer of \$18,000. After the reading of the President's report, the meeting proceeded to appoint a new committee of administration for the ensuing year:—

Mr. Henri Moelum was chosen as President; Mr. A. Begoden, First Vice President; Mr. S. L. Reynal, Second de.; Auguste Noël, Treasurer; Mr. P. A. Gerdy, Secretary.

The twelve commissioners elected, are:—Messrs. C. Senecal, Chattelier, J. P. Neppert, Elleau, E. Suser, A. Lemoine, De Billier, V. Durand, Jr., E. Philipotaux, J. S. P. Pfannuller, A. Clerx and Pitard.

The doctors, surgeon and druggists are the same as last year. viz.:—Dr. Aimé. Dr. Le Grand, Dr. Thebduld and Dr. Brailly; Bodinier, surgeon; John Milhau and Delluc, druggists.

The meeting adjourned sine die at 9 o'clock.

The meeting adjourned sine die at 9 o'clock.

THE ACCIDENT AT THE SHIP LOCKS IN RICH-

THE ACCIDENT AT THE SHIP LOCKS IN RICHMOND.—This morning, after the masons and laborers had turned out to work, and while in the act of lowering a small stone from No. 2 derrick, and from No. 1, the guy rod supporting No. 2 dervick, and from No. 1, the guy rod supporting No. 2 dervick, and from No. 1, the guy rod supporting No. 2 dervick, and instantly the six derricks came down with a terrific crash, catching several mea, and spreading havoe in their fall.

At No. 1, Michael Halley was caught and crushed badly, but it is hoped not deagerously. Another man, who was standing near and aiding him at the time, received a slight injury.

At No. 2, John Sullivan, a mason, was caught in the wreck, and had his leg broken. Herry Sullivan, who was laboring on the platform, was carried down with the falling derrick to the wall and injured slightly.

At No. 3, Thomas Wall was dragged from the platform above, and injured, though not dangerously.

At No. 4, Jerry Sullivan, (the 21,) was injured very badly, having a limb broken, and Patrick Donovan slightly injured

At No. 5, Patrick Higgins was thrown from the platform to the wall below, and had his left arm broken.

At No. 6, Wan Shen, a laborer, was literally crushed to atoms. As the derrick fell, he was caught between the arm and the upright, and in this condition precipitated from the bank to the pit crushing his breast and rih and breaking his thigh. When relieved from his perilid position he appeared to be dead, but on being carry home he semewhat revieed, though but little hopes a entertained of his recovery. The fact that he was jamminto a space of six inches, and there held for sor minutes, with a large timber across his body, furnish the most conclusive evidence that his internal injuries are severe.—Eichmond Enquirer, Ox. 27.

ILLINOIS EDITERIAL CONVENTION.—A call is pu'

lished, signed by a committee of newspaper editors a pointed at the recent State lair at Springfield for that pu poce, of a convention of the editors and publishers of Hi nois, to neet at Springfield on Wednesday, the 23d day c

Cameo Daguerreotype, and the New Ele trical process—instantance taly catching the likeness and bappy expression of the subject—first introduced by GHAS. H. WILLIAMSON, nine warrs precised artist in Datust-rootype. Gallery, 249 Fulton strict Brooklyn. A pupil in-structed, with apparatus, price 3109

The Last Gold Medal for the Best Da-guerrestypes ever exhibited has been awarded to MEADE BROTHERS, 233 Broadway. Pictures in all styles daily. Galleries from

Life Gold nactal of Diguerrootypes at the lite Fair of the American Institute, it is said, was awarded to REESE & CO., and descreedly so, for their great improve-ment in the picture making business—the taking 400 portraits daily for twenty-five cents—at 256 Broadway. The Daguerrean Gallery so Easy of Access in the city is ROOT'S 303 Broadway. Persons who wish a avoid long and tellious journeys up innumerable stairs will make a note of this. Perfect pistures taken in every style

Cabin Passengers for Australia will Pind the most comfortable accommodations in the splendid A | nacket ship HUMBOLDT, new loading at pier 44, N. R. Only fourteen taken in the ship.

SUTTON & CO., 84 Wall street.

is the cheapest and fastest office in the city to order eards, eards, eards, and. Job printing of every description neatly and promptly executed at the most reasonable prices. Bail printing in the neatest style.

GORDON, 84 Nassau street.

Gentlemen and ladies desirous of perfecting their handwrit-ing at the mest elegant establishment of the kind in this country, should at once join GOLDSMITG'S cheap classes, a 362 Broadway, to open November 1 Premiums to the amount of \$300 are to be presented to the pupils.

Bookkeeping.—A Liberal Proposition.— Mr. GOLDSMITB'S circular, just issued, offers to all who may commence the study of hookkeeping at his writing rooms, 362 Broadway, on or before Tuesday, November 1, a free course of panmanahip under his own competent super-vision.

The Grent Exhibition Galop, by Oscar Cometant.—This rices is being played by Jullion at Boston with immense success. Price 35 cents. Published by HORACE WATERS, 335 Broadway, (the great music established by Arthur State Waters). Thomas Baker's Last New Song—"The Hussariar's Lament," words by James Simmonds, sung by M'lle, Zerr at Jullian's concerts. I'rice 25 cents. Published by HORACE WATERS. Every lover of liberty should buy a copy of this song.

Melodeons .- S. D & H. W. Smith's cele brated melodeons are tunes the equal temperament. The harmony is as good in the romote keys as it is in the com-mon—the only melodeous so tuned, and unquestionably the best. HORACE WATER: 333 Broadway, sole agent;

Premium Fancy Furs-Magasin de Four rures.—To the adion resirient and visitors of New York. Choicest collection of goods, the latest patterns which send not be surpassed, now ready and for sale by F. LANDRY, Importer and Manufacturer de Paris, No. 633 Broadway, Orders carefully attended to. Every article warranted.

Premium Cloaks.- The First Premium was awarded to S. D. HAWKINS, proprietor and manager of the Bee Hive, No. 327 Grand street, for the best cleaks, by the Twenty-sixth Aunual Fair of the American Institute.

Winter Clothing.—Boughton & Knapp, having removed from 33 Maiden lane to 19 Cortland street, have now on hand a good assortment of men's and boys clothing, edapted for sity or country trade, selling of at lowest cash prices.

Winter Overcoats, Talmas, Paletots, Sacks, and business coats, of every variety of styles and goods, second for our city trade, now ready, and offering low.

D. & J. De Vill, 36 and 55 John street.

Plato described Man as an Unfeathered

Ten Second Hand Planos, in Fine Order, and warranted, for sale at great bargains. An assortment of melodeons, with improved voicing, the pure year true of R. HERRY, 279 Broadway, agunt for Hallet, Dubois &

The Best Planes in the World .- T. Gilbert 8 Co.'s planes, with iron frames and circular scales, are as-nowledged to be the bush; they defy competition in lone, marily, and price. A large ascortment at HORACE WA-"2233-253 Broadway, the sole agent. Teas.—The Best Assortment of Fine Teas

Unfortunate was the Condition of poor Un

Gordon's Printing Office, 84 Nassau street. Penmanship .- A Brilliant Opportunity .-